Numb. 421.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From December 30. to January 6. 1736.

(*The Remainder of Col.* Morris's *Letter begun in our laſt.*)

WHILE I am writing This, a printed Proclamation, iſſued by Mr. *Hamilton*, is come to my Hand, (which I ſuppoſe you have ſeen) by which they attempt to juſtify their Oppoſition, on the Pretence of my Place in Council being void. They have inſerted Part of the Inſtruction to me, but left out the Direction, viz *Additional Inſtruction to* LEWIS MORRIS, *Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Nova Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey *in* America, *or to the Commander in Chief for the time being. Given at the Court at* Kenſington, *the firſt Day of* June, 1736, *in the ninth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.* Why they omitted this Direction they can beſt tell; but I believe indifferent Perſons will put a Conſtruction upon their Conduct in this Caſe, not much to their Advantage.

I have no Inclinations to proceed to violent Meaſures, which probably will be attended with Blood-ſhed; and therefore chooſe to ſubmit the whole to his Majeſty, who is the beſt Judge of his own Commands, and what Obedience is due to them.

I had almoſt forgot to obſerve, that the Inſtruction cited in their Letter or Repoit to Mr. *Hamilton*, they ſay, *appears to them to be in order to prevent Diſputes of this Nature.* I believe, with them, it was to prevent Diſputes, but it was ſuch Diſputes as had happened, which were of a Nature ſomething different from this, which I don't remember to have happened any where, nor did theſe Diſputes mentioned ever happen here; my Lord *Cornbury* being the firſt Governor ſent by the King, ſince the Surrender of the Government. Nor could the Diſpute now ſubſiſting have ever happened, if the Reporters had adhered to the plain Words and natural Meaning of the Inſtruction they cite, and the Circumſtances of the Caſe in which they take upon themſelves to adviſe, and by a ſtrained Conſtruction of Veſting and Diveſting, warp and turn to a Purpoſe very different from what was intended by it. I remember the Diſpute twice to have happened in *New-York*, once I think in the Year 1691, betwixt the Council there and Col. *Dudley*, who, if I was rightly informed, was by the King made Preſident of the Council, notwithſtanding the Seniority of any other Councellor, and upon the Death of Col. *Slaughter*, lay'd Claim to the Government; but the Council took the Government to be in them and not in the Preſident, and accordingly made Col. *Ingoldsby* a Commander in Chief, for which they all narrowly eſcaped being ſent for, Priſoners, to *England*. The other was upon the Death of the Earl of *Belomont*, I think ſometime in the Year 1699, when (if I miſtake not) the Lieutenant Governor *Nanfan* was not upon the Spot: There the Contention was whether the Government devolved upon the whole Council or upon Col. *Smith* the Preſident, until the Arrival of *Nanfan*: But the Government veſted in one or both, until that Arrival; and had they fortunately ſtumbled upon that lucky Hint of *once veſting* and *not to be diveſted but by expreſs Words*, they might have ſaid *Nanfan's* Arrival, from *Barbadoes* (I think it was) could not intitle him to the Government, which was already veſted in *Smith*, &c. and could not be diveſted but by *expreſs Words*, poſterior to the veſting, to diveſt *Smith*, &c. That he had no other Title but by his Commiſſion of Lieutenant Governor; but not being upon the Spot, another was veſted with the Government and could not be diveſted. This might have kept *Nanfan* out (as there wanted not ſtrong Inclinations to do) and probably have given riſe to an Inſtruction to have determined concerning the Point of Veſting, &c. and prevented a Diſpute which happen'd about Six-and-thirty Years afterwards, and never happen'd before. But as a Diſpute of that Kind did never exiſt, the whole Controverſy then being Whether upon the Death of a Governor, and no Lieutenant Governor upon the Spot, the Government, until the Lieutenant Governor ſhould arrive, or the Roya' Pleaſure be known, devolved in the Interim upon the Preſident or upon the whole Council? And the Inſtruction mentioned, determines that Diſpute, That it ſhall in ſuch Caſe devolve in the Interim upon the Perſon firſt named in the Inſtructions, and not upon the whole Council: And could not be to determine a Diſpute that did never exiſt, nor prevent one that no-body but themſelves ever dreamt of. And the Royal Inſtruction to me, ſhews, that the Queen and Miniſtry (who muſt be ſuppoſed to underſtand the Nature and Meaning of their own Inſtructions) took the Government to have devolved upon me notwithſtanding my being in *England*, or operated to confer the Poſt; and (as I take it) was as full and ſufficient Declaration of the Royal Pleaſure to have prevented any Diſputes of the Kind now exiſting, as the former was that the Council had nothing to do with the Diſpoſition of the Government, nor had any Right to declare who was or who was not intitled to it: Nor can their Opinion operate any farther than that of any other judicious Men, meddling with what they have nothing to do; the Validity of whoſe Opinions will depend upon the Knowledge and Sagacity, but not the Power of the Givers: Tho' it is not likely, yet it is not impoſſible, that all the Gentlemen of the Council might, at the preciſe Time of the Death of the Governor, be abſent in *New-York* and *Pennſylvania*, and none of them reſiding upon the Spot: I would learn of theſe worthy Gentlemen, whether the Government in ſuch Caſe devolves upon all or any of the Council? And if upon any, which of them? For I ſuppoſe they will not ſay the Government was vacant, but that ſomebody had a Right at the Inſtant of his Death to take the Adminiſtration upon him. If they ſay it devolved upon all, or any, it is an Allowance that it could veſt in all or any of them, tho' *not reſiding* at the Time of the Death. If it could veſt in any of them tho' not reſident, the Queſtion then will be, Which of them in ſuch Caſe it would have veſted in? The Anſwer is eaſy, according to the Determination made by the Inſtruction cited, That it would veſt in him who was firſt named in the Inſtruction. But in ſuch Caſe, as the more remote Diſtance (as at *Albany*) Sickneſs, Lameneſs, or many other unavoidable Accidents, might prevent the eldeſt

deſt Councillor from getting to the Spot; and the youngeſt, or all the reſt of the Council, might get there before the Eldeſt; and if there happened to be an Act of Government neceſſary to be done before the eldeſt Councillor could arrive, as the Prorogation of an Aſſembly, &c. I ask in this Caſe, Could the youngeſt Councillor legally make this Prorogation, or continue the Aſſembly? If they anſwer, No; then they admit that a Chaſm can be in Government, and that it in ſuch Caſe devolves upon the Community (*pro tempore* at leaſt) which I think is not to be admitted. If they ſay, Yes; then it is incumbent upon them to ſhew by what Authority he could do this, being neither reſident at the Time of the Governor's Death, nor firſt named in the Inſtructions? If they ſay, The Neceſſity of the Thing required it; that is granted; but then it requir'd it to be done by One that had Authority to do it, and not by one that had not; and if legally done, muſt be done by one that had a legal Authority antecedent to, or at the Time of his doing it; And this Authority muſt be given by the King's Patent and Inſtructions, and not otherwiſe. And if in this Caſe given a tall (as I think it was) it muſt have been given to a Man that was neither reſident at the Time of the Death, nor the firſt Perſon named in the Inſtructions. Which will ſhew that the Words of the Patent and Inſtructions, and the Veſting with an Authority, are to be underſtood in a very different Senſe from what theſe Gentlemen ſeem to take them in. It is not an Anſwer, to ſay, This is a Caſe that will rarely if ever happen. It is enough for me that it can happen. And tho' when I demanded the Seals, upon my attempting to ſhew what I took to be the Meaning of that Clauſe in the Patent, &c. I was told, they would admit of no Conſtructions, (*No, none of your Conſtructions*) By which I ſuppoſe they meant, no Conſtruction but their own (which indeed is pretty much ſtrain'd, to make my Abſence ſuch an Abſence as to be within the Meaning of the King's Inſtructions; and my Place in Council void, becauſe they never knew or heard that I had Leave from the Governor or otherwiſe) Yet I beg leave to tell them, that where there is any Doubt concerning the Meaning of a Law, Judges are to make Conſtructions; and ſuch Conſtructions too, as to prevent the Miſchief intended to be provided againſt, and advance the Remedy intended to be given. And agreeable to this Rule of Law, the Inſtruction cited by them (which in this Caſe is Law to us) ought to be interpreted, and ſuch Conſtruction, and ſuch only, to be put upon it, as will moſt effectually prevent the Miſchief complain'd of, and advance the Remedy provided by it. For as the Queen and Miniſtry who gave that Inſtruction, and her Royal Succeſſors, who have ſince continued it, did intend by it to prevent the Miſchief there complain'd of; ſo there is no doubt to be made, they conceived the Remedy they propos'd, adequate to that purpoſe; and fully enough expreſs'd to prevent any of the Evils mentioned, in all Caſes likely or poſſible to happen (except the Death of the whole Council) without entring into a Detail of ſuch Caſes, or give more particular Directions concerning them. The Miſchiefs intended to be prevented, were Controverſies and Diſputes between the Preſidents and Councellors, and between the Councellors themſelves, and *otherwiſe*. The Remedy provided to prevent Diſputes, and lodge the Power in a certain Perſon, was, "that in Caſe of Death "or Abſence, if no Lieutenant Governor, &c. the Eldeſt "Councellor whoſe Name is firſt placed in Our Inſtructions "to you, and who ſhall be, at the Time of your Death or "Abſence, *reſiding* within Our ſaid Province, ſhall take upon him the Adminiſtration, &c. in Caſe of your Abſence "until your Return, or in all Caſes until Our further "Pleaſure be known." Here is no expreſs Direction that the next eldeſt Councellor ſhall take upon him the Adminiſtration in Caſe of the Death or Abſence of the Eldeſt; but only that the Eldeſt ſhall in Caſe of the Death or Abſence of the Governor: Yet at the time of the Governor's Death or Abſence, the next eldeſt Councellor might not have been reſident, tho' afterwards reſident at the time of the Death of the eldeſt Councellor, and therefore by the Letter of this Inſtruction could not take the Adminiſtration upon him, but it muſt devolve upon the next junior; or the next to him if he happened to be reſiding at the time of the Death of the Governor, tho' abſent at the Time of the Death of the eldeſt Councellor or Preſident; and upon none of them, either eldeſt Councellor or any other of them, if they happen to be all abſent at the time of the Death of the Governor, as I put the Caſe above; but ſuch Conſtruction would be in Advancement of the Miſchief inſtead of the Remedy to prevent it, and introduce, not prevent Diſputes; therefore (as I take it) the Death and Abſence of the Governor is put by Way of Example, and governs all the ſubordinate Caſes of eldeſt, ſecond or third Councellors, &c. who are each of them to their next Eldeſt, what the Eldeſt was to the Governor, and could legally, in Caſe of the Abſence of the next Elder, hold it, *until* his Return, as the Eldeſt could do till the Return of the Governor; or in caſe of the Preſident's Abſence, the next Eldeſt upon the Spot could hold it till the Return of the Governor, or his next immediate Elder, whichſoever firſt happened: And that the Words (*at the time of your Death or Abſence*) doth not only mean at the Inſtant of the Governor's Death or Departure from the Province; but alſo at any time thereafter (in caſe of Abſence) till the Governor's Return, or (in Caſe of Death) until the Arrival of a new Governor, the Government was to be adminiſtred by the eldeſt reſiding Councellor at all times during that Period. If it is taken in this Senſe, then if the youngeſt was reſident at the immediate Time of the Death or Departure, he had a Right to the Adminiſtration as eldeſt Councellor, reſident, until the Arrival of an Elder; who would then be the eldeſt Councillor and ſo on. If the Words are not to be taken in this Senſe, it is impoſſible to ſhew by what Authority the youngeſt or even eldeſt Councellor, in the Caſe put above, could do any Act of Government; but that in ſuch Caſe it muſt devolve upon the Community; which it is abſurd to ſuppoſe the Government at home did not intend to provide againſt: And therefore (as I think) plainly proves this to be the true Meaning and Interpretation of that Inſtruction; and that the Pretence of *Veſting*, &c. is idle, groundleſs, and introductive of Diſputes dangerous to the publick Peace. This Interpretation ſolves all the Caſes that can be put while any Councellor is alive; is in Advancement of the Remedy and Prevention of the Miſchief mentioned in the ſaid Inſtruction, preſerves and continues that proper and due Subordination, agreeable to the Rules of Government and Nature of Things. And the Queen's Additional Inſtruction directed to me, who was known to be abſent at the Time of the Death of the Governor, amounts to a Demonſtration, that the Queen and Miniſtry underſtand the Inſtruction mentioned in the ſame Senſe that I do; which may not be unworthy of the Conſideration of the Gentlemen in the Oppoſition, and their Abettors; and there I leave it; and am, SIR, *Your humble Servant*,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Here follows a Copy of the Additional Inſtruction referred to in the above Obſervations, viz.

Caroline R. C. R. **Additional Inſtruction to** *Lewis Morris*, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of *Nova Cæſarea* or *New-Jerſey* in *America*, or to the Commander in Chief of the ſaid Province for the Time being. Given at the Court at *Kenſington* the firſt Day of *June* 1736, in the *Ninth* Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

L.S.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was pleaſed by His Order in His Privy Council of the 29th of April *laſt, to declare his Pleaſure, that in the Morning and Evening Prayers in the Litany, and in all other parts of the Publick Service, as well in the Occaſional Offices as in the Book of Common-Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order ſhould be obſerved,*

"Our Gracious Queen *Caroline*, Their Royal Highneſſes *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, The Princeſs "of *Wales*, The Duke, the Princeſſes, and all "the Royal Family."

And to the End the ſame Form and Order may be obſerved in all His Majeſty's Plantations in America, theſe are in his Majeſty's Name to AUTHORISE AND REQUIRE YOU to cauſe the ſame to be forthwith publiſhed in the ſeveral Pariſh Churches, and other Places of Divine Worſhip within the ſaid Province UNDER YOUR GOVERNMENT; and you are to take Care that Obedience be paid thereto accordingly. By His Majeſty's Command,

C. P. C. R.

[*From the Gentleman's Magazine, for* July, 1736.]

Useful Hints improveable to the Prosperity of one Kingdom without hurting the Interest of the other, being some of the most concise Queries from a Pamphlet wrote in Ireland *by a very Reverend learned and publick spirited Gentleman, and publish'd under the Queviſt. Part I.*

Query 1.

WHETHER there ever was, is or will be an industrious Nation poor, or an Idle one, rich?

2. Whether a People can be called poor, where the common Sort are well fed, cloath'd, and lodg'd?

4. Whether the four Elements, and Man's Labour therein, be not the true Source of Wealth?

6. Whether any other Means equally conducing to excite and circulate the Industry of Mankind, may not be as useful as Money?

7. Whether the real End and Aim of Men be not Power? And whether he who could have every Thing else at his Wish or Will, would value Money?

11. Whether the Current of Industry and Commerce be not determin'd by the prevailing Will, or Fashion of a Nation?

12. Whether it be not owing to Custom that most Fashions are agreeable?

14. Whether reasonable Fashions are a greater restraint on Freedom than those which are unreasonable?

17. Whether the imitating those Neighbours in our Fashions, to whom we bear no likeness in our Circumstances, be not one cause of Distress to this Nation?

19. Whether the bulk of our *Irish* Natives are not kept from thriving, by that cynical Content in Diet and Beggary, which they possess to a Degree beyond any other People in Christendom?

20. Whether the creating of Wants be not the likeliest way to produce Industry in a People? and whether if our Peasants were accustomed to eat Beef and wear Shoes they would not be more Industrious?

23. Whether Money is to be considered as having an intrinsic Value, or as being a Commodity, a Standard, a Measure, or a Pledge, as is variously suggested by Writers? And whether the true Idea of Money, as such, be not altogether that of a Ticket or Counter?

27. Whether an equal raising of all Sorts of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin can have any effect in bringing Money into the Kingdom? And whether altering the Proportions between the several Sorts can have any other effect, but multiplying one Kind and lessening another, without any increase of the Sum total?

28. Whether arbitrary changing the Denomination of Coin, be a publick Cheat?

29. Whether nevertheless the Damage would be very considerable, if by Degrees our Money were brought back to the English Value, there to rest for ever?

30. Whether the English Crown did not formerly pass with us for six Shillings? And what Inconvenience ensued to the Public, upon its Reduction to the present Value?

31. What makes a wealthy People? And whether Mines of Gold and Silver are capable of doing this? Whether Negroes amidst the Gold Sands of *Afric* are not poor and destitute?

33. Whether it be not the Opinion or Will of the People, exciting them to Industry, that truly enricheth a Nation? And whether this doth not principally depend on the Means for counting, transferring and preserving Power, that is, property of all Kinds?

35. Whether Power to command the Industry of others be not real Wealth? And whether Money be not in Truth, Tickets or Tokens for conveying and recording such Power, and whether it be of great Consequence what Materials the Tickets are made of.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

Thursday Evening last, the Weather being very cold and clear, we had a fair and surprizing Appearance of the *Aurora Borealis*, or *Northern Twilight*. It was more red and luminous than that which we saw here about Six Years ago: Insomuch that People in the Southern Parts of the Town, imagin'd there was some House on Fire near the North End; and some ran to assist in extinguishing it. The following Account of this kind of Meteor taken from the *Philosophical Transactions*, perhaps may not be disagreable to our Readers.

AURORA *Borealis* or AURORA *Septentrionalis*, the Northern *Dawn* or *Light*; is an extraordinary Meteor, or luminous Appearance, shewing itself in the Night Time, in the Northern Part of the Heavens.

'Tis usually of a reddish Colour, inclining to yellow, and sends out frequent Corruscations of pale Light, which seem to rise from the Horizon in a pyramidal undulating Form, and strike, with great Velocity, up to the Zenith.

This kind of Meteor never appears near the Equator, and was so rare in *England*, that none are recorded in our Annals since that remarkable one, *Novemb.* 14. 1574. till the surprising *Aurora Borealis*, *March* 6. 1716. which appeared for three Nights successively, but by far more strongly on the first.---Indeed, in the Years 1707 and 1708, five small ones were observ'd in little more than eighteen Months.

Hence it should seem that the Air or Earth, or both are not at all times dispos'd to produce this *Phænomenon*; for though 'tis possible it may happen in the Day-time, in bright Moon-shine, or in cloudy Weather, and so pass unobserved; yet that it should appear so frequent at some times, and so seldom at others, cannot well this way be accounted for.---That in *March* 1716, was visible to the West of *Ireland*, Confines of *Russia*, and to the East of *Poland*; extending at least near 30° of Longitude, and 50° in Latitude, that is, over almost all the North of *Europe*; and in all Places at the same time, it exhibited the like wondrous Circumstances.

A sufficient number of Observations have not yet been made by the Curious, to enable them to assign the Cause of this *Phænomenon*, with any certainty---Dr. *Halley*, however, imagines that watery Vapours, or Effluvia, rarified exceedingly by subterraneous Fire, and tinged with sulphurous Steams, which Naturalists suppose to be the Cause of Earthquakes; may also be the Cause of this Appearance; Or, that 'tis produced by a kind of subtile Matter, freely pervading the Pores of the Earth, and which entering into it near the southern Pole, passes out again with some Force into the Æther at the same Distance from the Northern; the obliquity of its Direction being proportion'd to its Distance from the Pole. This subtile Matter, by becoming some way or other more dense, or having its Velocity increas'd, may be capable of producing a small Degree of Light, after the manner of Effluvia from electrick Bodies, which by a strong and quick Friction, emit Light in the Dark: To which sort of Light this seems to have a great Affinity. *Phil. Trans.* No. 347.

Custom-House, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred in.* None.

Entred out.

Ship Frame Gally, John Green, for West-Indies.

Cleared. None.

RUN away from Samuel Nutt, *of* French-Creek *Iron-Works*, Chester *County*, *a Servant Man named* David McQuatty, *by Trade a Hammerman and Refiner, but had formerly followed Shalloping up and down the Bay to* Egg Harbour; *he is a* Scotchman *by Birth, but speaks pretty good* English, *he is a small-sized and thin-visaged Man, pretty much pockfretten, with a* Roman *Nose, and some small blue Spots on the right Side of his Face and Nose occasioned by Gun-Powder; he is extremely affected with a trembling of the Nerves, so that he can scarcely hold any thing in his Hand steadily, he brags much of his Performances and is quarrelsome when in Liquor; He had on when he went away, a felt Hat, a cotton or worsted Cap, a reddish coloured cloth Coat that had been turned, a very fine new homespun shirt, a striped flannel Jacket, Leather Breeches, old yarn mill'd Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that he may be brought to his Master, shall have* Three Pounds *Reward and reasonable Charges if taken up in this Province, and* Five Pounds *and all reasonable Charges, if taken up in any other Province, to be paid directly on delivery of the said Servant, by me* Samuel Nutt.

Philad. Jan. 6. 1736,7.

GOOD COFFEE, to be sold by *Thomas Hopkinson* in *Chesnut-Street.*

GLAZ'D Fulling-Papers and Bonnet-Papers, Sold by the Printer hereof.

READY MONEY for old RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

To be SOLD or LET

for the Term of Eight Years,

A *PASTURE of Ten Acres of Land with a new Fence and Ditch round the ſame, ſcituate on* Paſſyunk *Road, adjoyning to the Land of* William Tidmarſh, *and about one Mile from the City of* Philadelphia. *Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may agree on reaſonable Terms with* Joſeph Scull *of ſaid City.*

To be SOLD by *John Inglis*,

At his Houſe below the *Draw-Bridge* in *Front-Street*,

ENGLISH Brocade Silks, ſtriped and brocaded Luteſtrings, black Velvet, coarſe Broad-Cloths, beſt Gold and Silver Wire Buttons, Men's Hats, faſhionable Fans, ſilk and worſted Burdetts, blue and white Checks, Poplins, Alopms, Callimanco quilted Petticoats, Cotton and Flannel Petticoats, Pewter Water-Plates, red Port Wine, Rum and Muſcovado Sugar at reaſonable Rates.

VERY good CANARY, to be ſold by the Quart or ſmaller Meaſure, by *William Parſons*, in *Second Street*,

THIS is to give Notice, That HAIR-CLOTH *and* HAIR-LINES *of all Sorts, ſtill continue to be made by the Widow* Rakeſtraw, *at the upper End of* Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *where all Perſons may be ſupplied with the ſame as uſual.*

*** Note, *There are two large Rooms with Fire places in them, to be let by the ſaid Widow* Rakeſtraw.

Lately Imported from *London* & *Briſtol*, To be SOLD by *Thomas Williams*,

AT his Store on Fiſhbourn's *Wharff*,

Kerſeys and Broad Cloths of all Prices, a good Choice of Ruggs, Blankets, Ozenbrigs, Duroys and fine Broad Cloth in Suits with Trimming exactly match'd, plain narrow Cloth, Bed Ticks in Suits and whole Pieces, three quarter and ſeven eight Garlix, Weſtphalia Dowlaſs, thread Buttons, Mens Hoſe, printed Calicoes, India Handkerchiefs, Perſians, Taffaties, Luteſtrings, Mantua Silks, large and ſmall Books for Accounts, Thread, Lace, Edgings, thread Sattins, Venetian Poplins, Briſtol and London Shallons, Muſlin, Cambrick, and ſundry other Goods; very Cheap, for ready Money or at the uſual Credit.

RUN away about the 6th of November *paſt from* Matthew Clarkſon, *a Servant Man named* Johannes Poluck, *born in* Switzerland, *about Twenty Years of age, of a middle Stature, hath two Thumbs on the right Hand, and keeps it bound over with a Rag, came over from* Holland, *in the Brigt. Prince Frederick*, Joſeph Willſon, *Maſter, to* New-York, *about the middle of September laſt: Had on, a new Felt Hat, a double worſted ſtriped Cap, a double breaſted Pea-Jacket with flat braſs buttons, two ozenbrigs Shirts, new leather breeches two pair woollen Stockings, new Shoes & two cotton romal Handkerchiefs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant & delivers him in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *any Goal in* New Jerſey *or at* New-York, *giving Notice to Mr.* Arent Haſſert *of* Philadelphia, Gerardus De Peyſter *at* New-Brunſwick, *or* Mathew Clarkſon *in* New-York *ſhall receive* Three Pounds *reward and reaſonable Charges.*

JOHN GOODWIN,

SHOP-KEEPER, who formerly liv'd in *Cheſnut-Street*, is Removed into *Front-Street*, next Door to Meſſrs. *Willing* and *Shippen*, at the Sign of the SUGAR-LOAF; where his Country Friends and others may be ſupplied with ſundry ſorts of European and other Goods, at reaſonable Prices.

And all Perſons in Debt to the ſaid *John Goodwin*, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

CHOICE double-refin'd Loaf Sugar at 17*d per Pound, by the half Dozen Loaves, ſingle-refin'd Sugar* 11*d per Pound by ditto, Powder Sugar, Muſcovado Sugar ſuitable for Shops or Family Uſe, Sugar Candy, Molaſſes and Bohea Tea, ſold at very reaſonable Rates by* Peter Delage, *at the Houſe of* John Dillwin, *at the upper End of* Second Street.

THIS is to give Notice, that John Wilkinſon, BRUSHMAKER, *in* Second-Street *oppoſite to the* Poſt Office, Philadelphia, *deſires all Planters, Storekeepers, Pedlars and others, to ſave and gather all the Hog's Briſtles they can, and bring or ſend them to him, who will give from* Six Pence *or* Eight Pence *to* Ten Pence *a Pound, according as they are in Goodneſs, combed or uncombed, it being no more Trouble when People are ſcalding their Hogs, than to take all the Briſtles that grow on the Back, and throw them from the reſt of the Dirt, and afterwards either comb 'em or lay 'em by in the rough.* Note, *That he buys from the largeſt Quantities to the ſmalleſt, he uſing large Quantities every Week.*

At the ſame Place People may be furniſhed with all Sorts of BRUSHES; *as Sweeping-Bruſhes, Scouring-Bruſhes, Linnen-Weavers Bruſhes, Hatters Bruſhes, Whitewaſhers Bruſhes, Clothes-Bruſhes, Hat-Bruſhes, and all other ſorts of hard and ſoft Bruſhes, by wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. He has brought over a good Quantity of* Engliſh, Iriſh *and* Ruſſia *Briſtles, and furniſhes Shoemakers with all ſorts fit for their Uſe.*

To all Storekeepers, Shallop Men and Pedlers in all Parts, to deſire all they trade with, to bring in their Briſtles to them, ſo that they may gather large Quantities, and ſend them to me, or to Thomas Shreeve *of* Burlington, *or to* Thomas Hutton *or* William Atley *Merchants in* Trenton, *who will give the Price above mentioned.*

John Wilkinſon.

RUN away the 19*th of* December *from* Principio *Iron-Works in* Maryland, *a luſty convict Servant Man named* Thomas Bradbury *an* Engliſhman, *of a whitiſh Complection, wears his own Hair, has a ſmall dent under his Noſe: Had on when he went away a light coloured Broad-Cloth Coat full trim'd, with Hair Buttons, a Broad-Cloth great Coat much of the ſame colour, a new Felt Hat, light coloured Pluſh Breeches, gray worſted Stockings new Shoes and good fine Shirts: He took with him a Bay Horſe branded on the near Buttock* 5F *a ſmall Star in his Forehead and a white ſnip on his Noſe, he took with him a Saddle and Bridle.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds *as a Reward beſides what the Law allows, paid by the Subſcriber, living at the Iron-Works.*

James Baxter.

STRAY'D or Stolen off the Comons near this City, a ſhort well ſet dark brown Horſe with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a Switch Tail, ſhod before, mark'd with C on each Shoulder and Buttock, a white Saddle Spot on his off Side where the Saddle comes, new trim'd with a ſtanding Main not any hanging down: he had a Horſe-lock on one of his fore Feet, the ſaid Horſe is well known by moſt People near *Philadelphia*, he being rid by me the Subſcriber about the Country to buy Cattle. Whoſoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, or gives Notice ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, paid by me]

Nicholas Crone.

VEry good SACK ſold by *Joſeph Wharton*, at 8*s.* per Gallon.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE WISDOM of GOD *crying and calling to the Sons and Daughters of Men for* REPENTANCE. Being the TESTIMONY deliver'd to the People in *Philadelphia* Market, *Sept.* 1734, by *Michael Wellfare*; Together with ſome Additional Remarks on the Preſent State of Chriſtianity in *Pennſylvania*. To be ſold by *B. Franklin*, price 4*d*.

[*About the Time when the above Teſtimony was delivered, the following Paragraph was ſeen in our News-Papers*, viz.]

Yeſterday Morning *Michael Wellfare*, one of the Chriſtian Philoſophers of *Coneſtogoe*, appeared in full Market in the Habit of a Pilgrim, his Hat of Linnen, his Beard at full Length, and a long Staff in his Hand. He declared himſelf ſent by Almighty God, to denounce Vengeance againſt the Iniquity and Wickedneſs of the Inhabitants of this City and Province, without ſpeedy Repentance. The Earneſtneſs of his Diſcourſe, which continu'd near a quarter of an Hour; the Vehemence of his Action, and the Importance of what he delivered, commanded the Attention of a Multitude of People. And when he had finiſhed, he went away unmoleſted.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.